

**NOT A RUM DRINK.**

**HOOFLAND'S**  
**GERMAN BITTERS**  
WILL CURE  
DYSPEPSIA  
AND  
DISEASES RESULTING FROM  
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER  
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.  
WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO THE MOST DEBIL-  
TATED.  
WILL RENEW THE CONSTITUTION AND  
VITAL POWERS.  
WILL CURE  
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES  
OF THE KIDNEYS, AND DISEASES  
ARISING FROM A DISOR-  
DERED STOMACH.  
OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS,  
RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE DIGESTIVE  
ORGANS:  
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head,  
Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Bile,  
for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour  
Eructations, Sinking or Fluctuating at the Fit-  
of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Head-  
ache and Difficult Breathing,  
Fluctuating of the  
Heart, Choking or Suff-  
ocating Sensations when in-  
lying Position, Dizziness  
of Vision, Dots  
or Webs before the Sight,  
Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, De-  
ficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the  
Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs,  
Acute Pains of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Con-  
stant Imaginations of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

**HOOFLAND'S**  
**GERMAN BITTERS.**  
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING  
Tonic.  
DOES NOT DEFEND ON LIQUOR IN ANY FORM  
FOR ITS GREAT TONIC PROPERTIES.

**HOOFLAND'S**  
**GERMAN BITTERS**  
STRENGTHENS THE ENTIRE SYSTEM, BUT DOES  
NOT STIMULATE OR INFLAME.

**HOOFLAND'S**  
**GERMAN BITTERS**  
IS COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF  
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.  
THE ROOTS ARE GATHERED  
IN GERMANY,  
AND THEIR VIRTUES EXTRACTED BY ONE OF  
THE MOST SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTS  
IN THIS COUNTRY.

**HOOFLAND'S**  
**GERMAN BITTERS**  
IS A SURE CURE FOR  
LIVER COMPLAINT.  
RETURNED SOLDIERS  
SHOULD USE IT TO RESTORE THEM TO  
HEALTH AND VIGOR.  
NOT CONTAINING ALCOHOL.  
IT CANNOT INDUCE A  
DESIRE FOR LIQUOR.

From the Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist  
Church,  
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1863.  
Sirs: I have recently been  
laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accom-  
panied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous  
remedies were recommended by friends, and some of  
them tested, but without relief. Your German  
Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried  
them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters in-  
duced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an over-  
sight in not testing them sooner. I have derived great and  
permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very  
respectfully yours,  
W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 244 Shackamaxon-st.

**Beware of Counterfeits.**  
See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the wrap-  
per of each bottle. PRICE.  
Single bottle \$1, or half a dozen for \$5.  
Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be  
put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be  
offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely  
packed, by express.

**PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,**  
NO. 631 ARCH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.  
**JONES & EVANS,**  
(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.)  
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the  
United States.  
**H. T. HELMBOLD'S**  
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,  
No. 594 BROADWAY,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,  
NEW YORK.

**New-York Tribune**

VOL. XXV. No. 7,770. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**  
**OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.**  
**Congressional Proceedings.**  
**The Senate Passes the Stevens**  
**Concurrent Resolution.**  
**Senators Cowan, Dixon, Norton, Stewart,**  
**Van Winkle, Doolittle and Morgan**  
**Vote Against It.**  
**Extraordinary Speech of Garret**  
**Davis.**  
**LAND GRANTS FOR THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.**  
**The Proceedings in the House.**

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2, 1866.  
**SENATE PROCEEDINGS.**  
In the Senate to-day various petitions were presented, the most important one of which was that introduced by Senator Sumner asking for the passage of an international copyright law between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Doolittle, who had just returned from New-Haven, Ct., where he addressed a Republican meeting, rose to make a personal explanation. He stated that he had been in the papers a telegram from New-Haven, sent to Mr. Sumner, stating that he (Doolittle) was silent and silent for disparaging him (Sumner) in his speech in that city. Mr. Doolittle denied that he disparaged Mr. Sumner; that he was silent, or that he was silent. In proof of his statements he quoted from the report of the meeting in *The Boston Journal*, which extract explicitly stated that there were "many silences."

The bill granting land in aid of the construction of a railroad from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific, was called up by Mr. Brown of Mo., and passed. The House concurrent resolution was then taken up, and Mr. Cowan took the floor in opposition thereto. Davis of Ky., followed in a most violent, abusive and revolutionary speech of over two hours in length. As usual, before he had spoken three minutes, nearly every one in the galleries withdrew, and the members busied themselves in answering their private correspondents and chatting with friends in the lobby.

His closing remarks, however, woke up the entire Senate to an appreciation of a new danger which the country was threatened. They were as treasonable and traitorous as any ever uttered on the floor of the Senate. He distinctly declared that he would rather trust the people of the South and their representatives than the members of the Senate from the Northern States, and so he believed would the American people. He said that, should this resolution pass, we might see in this land two bodies—one composed of the Southern Representatives and Senators and Democratic and Conservative members from the North, and the other of the Republican members alone. Each of these bodies would claim to be the Congress, and the President would be obliged to recognize one or the other. As the former body would be in the majority, why would not the President recognize them as the lawful and legitimate Congress of the United States?

Mr. Davis said that he believed Gen. Jackson would do this, and by the eternal he hoped President Johnson would invite these Southern members to elect to this city, and, uniting with them the men he had designated, recognize them as the Congress. Where then, he tauntingly asked, would the unconstitutional families on the other side of the Senate find themselves. This brought Mr. Doolittle to the floor, who, while opposed to the resolution, denounced in severe terms the language of Mr. Davis, and declared his ideas and statements to be beyond the range of possibility. He further denied, under any circumstances, the right or power of the President to say who should or should not be admitted to the floor of either House of Congress.

Senators Wilson, Saulsbury, McDougall and Plessident all followed at some length, and at 7 o'clock and five minutes the vote was taken, and the resolution passed; 25 members voting therefor, and 23 opposed. Of these who were formerly Republicans, Senators Cowan, Dixon, Norton, Stewart, Van Winkle, Doolittle and Morgan voted with the minority.

**PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.**  
In the House, Mr. Boutwell disturbed the pleasant theories of those who believe everything is presently loyal and levelly in Rebellion, by introducing a petition signed by 500 negroes, praying for protection from the special hatred and abuse of the Rebel aristocracy. They also pleaded against the reorganization of the State militia, availing that Rebel heroes would inevitably command the same. Another bounty inquiry was imposed upon the Military Committee.

Mr. Baker asked leave to introduce an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to render ineligible to the office of President and Vice-President, and to all others under the Federal Government, all those who adhered to or gave aid and comfort to the so-called Confederate States. He desired the amendment to be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, but Mr. Chapin was prejudiced and his objection threw the patriotic motion over. Then the grave dignity of the House was immoderately stirred by the adverse report of the Claims Committee on a cholera remedy.

The House then took up the Civil Rights bill, and Messrs. Thayer, Eldridge, Thornton, Windham, Schellenger and others occupied the time up to adjournment. Mr. Windom arraigned Rogers as the new leader of the Democracy in Congress. Rogers, springing to his feet indignantly denied the imputation. Mr. Windom was compelled to admit the harshness of the position, and the natural repugnance any patriotic gentleman might be expected to feel in such a questionable position. The discomfiture of the Jerseyman was immensely enjoyed on the floor and in the galleries.

The House will be in session to-morrow for speaking only. Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, and Señor Romero were upon the floor of the House to-day. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS TO VISIT WASHINGTON. It is stated that Alexander H. Stephens will soon visit Washington, his parole having been amended by the President to allow him to do so.

**DEATH OF COL. BROWNING.**  
Col. Wm. A. Browning, Secretary of Legation to Mexico, died at his father's residence this morning of paralysis, at the age of 32. He was Private Secretary of Gov. Johnson while Senator, Vice-President and President.

**WORK IN THE PENSION BUREAU.**  
During the month of February, 1,817 invalids' and 2,216 widows' claims were admitted by the Pension Bureau of the Interior Department. As an evidence of

the business done by the office, it may be stated that 29,392 letters and circulars were forwarded during the same period by the Pension Office.

**EVIDENCE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.**  
Major-Gen. E. H. Grierson, who made the first successful raid through Mississippi and Louisiana, arrived here this morning, having been summoned to appear before the Reconstruction Committee.

**THE SANITARY COMMISSION CLAIM AGENCY.**  
The cash value of soldiers' certificates, checks and currency, received by the United States Sanitary Commission Army and Navy Claim Agency of this city during the month of February last, amounted to \$126,088. Of this amount, \$30,671 were collected on widows, invalid and naval pensions, the remainder, consisting of prize money, naval arrears, bounty and arrears of deceased and discharged soldiers.

**SALE OF WAR MATERIALS.**  
The Government is still realizing immense sums from the sale of unnecessary war materials. During the last two days large quantities of medicines have been disposed of, and on Thursday next, 185,000 articles of clothing will be sold, together with a large number of Government buildings.

**THE SPEECH OF GARRET DAVIS.**  
Garrett Davis was so far intimidated by his own revolutionary speech as to go to issue an order to the official reporters not to let a copy go out to the press. But notes were taken in the gallery as well as on the floor, and the murder is out.

**EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.**  
The *Daily Constitutional Union* of this city, a diminutive and insignificant Copperhead sheet, read only by the old residents and Rebel soldiers in town, to-night jubilantly announces the addition of 6,000 names to its subscription list since the late remarkable speech of the President.

**INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.**  
The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amounted to \$2,603,241.

**ABSENCE OF SENATOR HOWARD.**  
Senator Howard of Michigan left to-day for Detroit to attend the funeral of his wife, the news of whose death reached him at a late hour last night. The Senate, on motion of Mr. Chandler, granted Mr. Howard leave of absence for two weeks.

**PROTRACTED CABINET SESSION.**  
The session of the Cabinet to-day was unusually protracted, the members retiring at a late hour. The matters under consideration have not transpired.

**THE VIRGINIA PRESS.**  
In order to put a peremptory stop to the treasonable utterances of the Virginia press, still persisted in, the commanding officer of the Department of Virginia has issued an order requiring all the publishers of newspapers in the State to send a copy of every issue to his headquarters by mail, on a day of publication.

**SPANISH AND PERUVIAN PRIZES.**  
The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following circular to customs officers relative to Spanish and Peruvian prizes:

It has been officially announced to this Government that hostilities between Spain and Peru have been resumed. It is possible that, during the continuance of such hostilities, attempts may be made to bring into United States ports prizes taken from one of the parties by the war vessels of the other. Customs officers will use diligence to prevent the entrance of such vessels into their respective districts, excepting when, as vessels in distress, they come within the provisions of the 60th section of the act of March 2, 1850, entitled, "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and exports, in which case the provisions of that section must be strictly enforced. Collectors will direct the commanding officers of the revenue cutters in their respective districts to warn all vessels of either belligerent that they may, and endeavoring to enter the ports of the United States with prizes, or capture in charge of prize crews, that they are not permitted to do so, except when they seek a port of refuge in distress; and, in this case, the Collector will promptly notify the Department of the fact, such arrival and the circumstances attending the same."

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

**THE TENNESSEE REPRESENTATIVES TO BE ADMITTED.**  
The Reconstruction Committee, it is expected, will on Monday report in favor of admitting loyal Tennesseans, and to at once circulate their evidence showing the disloyal condition of the other Southern States.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2, 1866.  
**INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.**  
The two memorials presented to the Senate to-day and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, asking for legislation to secure an international copyright law, embrace the names of 300 or 300 authors, editors and publishers, including Bryant, Longfellow, Holmes, Jared Sparks, Lowell, and other prominent writers, presenting a vast and valuable collection of autographs.

**THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR CASES.**  
The argument in the Massachusetts liquor cases before the United States Supreme Court is concluded, and the Court now has them under advisement.

**CONSTITUTIONALITY OF MILITARY COURTS.**  
On Monday that tribunal will take up the case of *Mulligan & Bowles v. Indiana*, which involves the constitutionality of military courts and commissions to try civilians. Major-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and Mr. Standish of Ohio will assist the Attorney-General, and Judge Black and others will appear for the petitioners.

**THE GOMEZ CASE.**  
The Gomez case was before the Court to-day. It involves the title to valuable and extensive mines in California.

**CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.**  
In the contested election case of Mr. Dodge against Representative Brooks the argument before the Committee on Elections has been concluded, but the Committee has not yet given its decision in the case. Mr. Dodge will soon be taken up, namely: Mr. Fuller against Mr. Dawson of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Pollett against Mr. Delano of Ohio. In the case of Mr. Boyd against Mr. Keiser of Missouri, and Mr. Keiser against Mr. Keiser of Pennsylvania, these parties are now engaged in taking evidence under a special resolution of the House.

**GOVERNMENT PRINTING.**  
Some days ago the House passed a resolution calling upon the heads of departments to furnish statements showing the amount of money expended for paper and printing under the service rendered by the Government printing-office. The Attorney-General recently reported that no printing other than that executed by the Government office was executed for the Department. The Secretary of the Treasury reports the cost of paper for that Department during the year ended at nearly \$40,000; type printing, \$10,000, and advertising, \$7,400. He adds that no printing has been ordered of private parties except when the exigencies of the public service require it, and that the Secretary's office, of which nearly the whole amount was devoted to the advertisements of the conversion of United States Securities and proposals for loans. No list of papers is given.

**XXXIXth CONGRESS.**  
**FIRST SESSION.**  
**SENATE.**—WASHINGTON, March 2, 1866.  
**INCREASE OF PAY TO NAVAL OFFICERS.**  
Mr. NEMITH (Oregon) introduced a petition from officers of the Pacific Squadron, asking for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

**INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.**  
Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) presented the petition of a large number of authors and publishers, praying for an international copyright law between the United States and Great Britain, so that the authors and publishers of the United States should not be deprived of the fruits of their labor by the piracy of their works in Great Britain. Mr. Sumner said that 14 years ago he offered a similar petition, signed by Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, W. H. Prescott, and others. Those men had passed away from earth without having their peti-

tion answered. He hoped that some, at least, of the petitioners would live to see the request of this memorial complied with. The petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.**  
Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of John A. Andrew and others, asking for a change in the mode of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States, so that it be done by the popular vote, instead of the electoral college; and that the elective franchise be denied to none on account of race, color or social condition.

**A PERSONAL APPROPRIATION.**  
Mr. WILSON (Mass.) moved on the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution to pay to Sarah Barton \$15,000, for the expenses incurred and services rendered in searching for missing Union soldiers.

**A NATIONAL CONVENTION.**  
Mr. LANE (Kansas) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill calling a National Convention, to consider Constitutional amendments, which was ordered to be printed.

**THE REGULAR ARMY.**  
Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) presented a resolution of the Ohio Legislature asking that, in the increase of the Regular Army, volunteer officers be appointed to fill vacancies.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

**A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.**  
Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis.) rose to a personal explanation. He said that the relations between himself and Mr. Sumner had always been of a very kind and cordial character, and he would not rise now to refer to the subject of the alleged insult. He said that he had addressed to the Honorable Senator (Mr. Sumner), had appeared this morning in a newspaper published and edited by the Secretary of the Senate. It was in these words:

NEW HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1866.  
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER: Doolittle was misled and slandered for disparaging you in a speech here to-night.

After reference to the pending amendment on the subject of representation, and taking ground against it, Mr. Cowan, in conclusion, summed up his argument as follows: Mr. President, I think I have shown beyond question that the only remedy for the existing evil was not any considerable number of people in any of the States in question, who were guilty of treason to the United States. If we admit the law to be as I hold it is, viz., that if the legitimate Government of the United States is displaced, and a usurper is installed, the Government to be established and put in possession in its stead, so that it cannot protect its citizens in their resistance to such hostile Government, then it cannot punish for acts done after the usurper has taken the authority of the Government, and in obedience to the hostile Government. Such acts cannot amount to treason, and the law excuses them. I think I have also shown that the moment the Rebels yield and surrender, they are immediately in custody of the law, and only be subjected to the punishment as it provides to be inflicted upon them through the courts, according to due process of law. I have shown that for any guilty part taken by the people in the late war, the sufferings they endured in that war were not to be expiated by the punishment of the law, but that they remain purged, and ought to be permitted to all their constitutional rights at once. That is due to the dignity of the United States as a great nation. If she punishes the actual traitors who incited the Rebellion, she will in the United States, and according to the principle of law in open courts, where the persons may have counsel and witnesses, so that they may make their defense, if they have any; that, according to the Constitution, all laws shall be equal, and the punishment of the law shall be equal to the crime. The one who is not set aside the other; that they are neither dead for forfeiture nor *felones*, but are now in full and perfect existence with all their municipal machinery in full play; that the proposition to divide the United States into two parts, one to be a Constitutional Republic, and the other to be a Republic, is a threat to the liberties of the people; that it is a threat to deprive them of their rights by compelling them either to admit negroes to the right of suffrage or to give up a share of their representation which is theirs by law, and the last amendment to the Constitution, that the resolution now before us from the members of the present House and Senate, that having the means of keeping negroes from the right of suffrage, and to suspend the Constitution, and leave in regard to representation and Congress over eleven States of the Union until Congress shall see fit to restore them. It is a declaration on the part of the members of the present House and Senate, that having the means of keeping negroes from the right of suffrage, and to suspend the Constitution, and leave in regard to representation and Congress over eleven States of the Union until Congress shall see fit to restore them. It is a declaration on the part of the members of the present House and Senate, that having the means of keeping negroes from the right of suffrage, and to suspend the Constitution, and leave in regard to representation and Congress over eleven States of the Union until Congress shall see fit to restore them. It is a declaration on the part of the members of the present House and Senate, that having the means of keeping negroes from the right of suffrage, and to suspend the Constitution, and leave in regard to representation and Congress over eleven States of the Union until Congress shall see fit to restore them. 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